# THE STATE CAPITAL.

A QUIET DAY AFTER THE STRUGGLE.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter.

Legislating the Police Justices Out of Office.

The Columbia College Canvassed in the Senate.

Amending the City Chamberlain's Bill.

The General Sessions Grand Jury Bill Passed in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1872. fo-day may be regarded as the day after the tile, and neither party has fully recovered from effects of the struggle. The Custom House folks seem to be very much down in the mouth, and ard the action of last night as being so decisive let, and his defeat, therefore, is not so bitter as it Smith. He put on the gloves for the Conklingites, and in the contest found himself completely outd, soon lost his wind, got "shaky on his oins," and so "groggy" that he not only could not get in a blow himself, but was regularly countered feat in bad part, and by this time, no doubt, has come to the conclusion that it was A BAD MISTAKE

to make the question a test of strength between the ons of the republicans. They endeavor to eny that there was any such intention on their art, but if "actions speak louder than words" then It was loudly declaimed for several days that such was their idea. They have been rather silent today, but they are working quietly and steadily to upset the vote when the bill comes up for its third reading. They give out the idea, however, will make no fight other than enough to make their tions appear consistent. They evidently feel that they have powerful and wily foes, who will not yield an inch of the vantage ground they have ared, and who can ring the changes on the conentent word "REFORM"

as readily as any of those who fought and voted for Hawkins' bill. Speaker Smith evidently feels that he is now exceedingly weak. What can he do, tied up in the Speaker's chair, without a man of his side on the floor of the House who is sharp enough or cool enough to give any parliamentary points which pould enable him to direct legislation against the tactacs and experience of such men as Alvord and Husted? It was a bad exhibit for the administrationists to have Prince and Strahan, two old members and both members of important com-mittees, losing their reckoning so far as to forget simple rules which even the page boys knew by heart and for which they were so heartly laughed

Talking of reform, it is safe to say that the in many ways there will be little or no reformation. The caust and railroad rings feel emboldened by the result of last night's work, and they can now legislation so as to protect the interests of the pow-erful corporations for which they are working.

THE COMMITTER OF SEVENTY through their representative sub-committees have hed themselves here in convenient quarters at 136 State street, and will keep a sharp eye on all legislation relating to the government of the city of New York. They deprecate the fact that the bill providing temporary relief, which was under discussion last night, should have been made to assume a pearance, and they will see to it, bereot be taken hold of as the property or right of one de or the other. For this reason they intrusted presentation of their charter to-day to Mr. Moul. a an original member of the committee, and a gentleman who has not taken any active pair in favor of either faction. The minds of all have been so occupied with the arranging and deploying of the forces for last night's struggle that little attention has

been given to the charter as published in the New York papers of Saturday last. The gendemen of the committee say that they have prepared and perfected their bills with much care, and desire only to secure GOOP GOVERNMENT FOR THE METROPOLIS, and with that intent, will not force their ideas in opposition to any others which may be presented, if the latter be shown to be better than those which they propose. It is safe to say that their chair or many are of opinion that the Charter of 1870, with a few amendments as a safetiarias, will probabily be adopted in pince of all others.

Senator lienedict's School bill—with the exception of the clause allowing the Commissioners to appoint the trustees—meets with general favor, and if suitably amended will probably pass and be incorporated in the charter which may be adopted.

With the exception of the presentation of the new charter there was nothing before the Assembly to-day of any special interect to the people of the city of New York. In a day or two, however, a bill will be introduced which will

In the city. Mr. Foley has possession of the bill. It provides my special interect to the people of the city of \$7,000 per annum; the justices to meet, described one ohief and two associate judges of the Court of Special bessions, to serve a term of two years at the Sessions, and to receive \$1,000 per annum extra for such service. The others to be designated to serve terms of two years at the different courts; the judges to appoint clerks and detail them to the courts; clerks to give bonds of \$5,000 cacn, and to make reports of fines five days after first of each mount fo the judges in each court, the judges to appoint clerks and detail them to the courts; the Much of the Court of Special Serve as a serve a term of two years at the different courts; the judges to appoint clerks and detail them to the courts; the Much of the Much of the Much of the many of

proposed just before taking his seat, as an amendment to the bill, that "the lands hereafter acquired
by the college shalf not be exempt from taxation, except such as may be in actual use."
The discussion was finally ended by the adoption of Mr. Woodin's amendment and the ordering of the bill to a third reading. The idea of
taking about poor boys betag able to go to Columbia College is absurd. There may be a few free
scholarships, but in point of fact only the rich oan
enjoy its benefits to any great extent.

The bill confirming the orders of the Ger

argument against the bil, but he is in very bad health and was thus unable to carry out his purpose.

THE CITY CHAMBERIAIN.

Senator Benedict's bill concerning the City Chamberiain has several important leatures. It provides that the Chamberiain must execute a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller in the penal sum of \$200,000, conditional of the fathiul performance of the duties of his office. It is made obligatory on the part of the Chamberiain, by written notice to the Comptroller, to designate the banks or trust companies in which all the city moneys shall be deposited. He is permitted, "by like notice in writing," from time to time to change the banks or trust companies thus designated. All moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in the city and county, of every kind, are to be deposited by the Chamberiain in the designate i banks or trust companies. The moneys so deposited can be transferred from one bank or trust company to another by a warrant drawn by the Chamberiain. The interest derived on the moneys must be first applied by him to pay all the moneys must be first applied by him to pay all the moneys must be first applied by him to pay all the moneys must be first applied by him to pay all the moneys must be first applied by the Chamberlain "showing the recents of moneys from all sources and designating the Sources of the same." The amounts paid from time to time on account of the several appropriations must be sown on the books, and it is provided that the warrant snall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount sutherized to be raised by tax for that speciale purpose shall have been expended. Ouce a week the Chamberlain is required to report in writing to the Mayor and to the Comptroller of the city all the incomes received by him, the amounts of all warrants paid by him since his last report, and the repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions.

The DRY DOCK R

and along Christopher street to Sixth avenue, thence through and along Sixth avenue with a single track through and along Sixth avenue with a single track to Fourteenth street; also with a single track through Broome street, from East street to Columbia street; also with a single track through and along Delancey street, from Lewis to East street; also with a double track through and along Ea t street, from Delancey to Grand street; thence by necessary tracks on Mouroe and Corlears streets to the present stables and car house of the company on Corlears street, between Monroe and Cherry streets.

#### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1879. By Mr. BENEMICT—To define the powers and duties of the

Chamberlain of New York city. It makes the office entirely independent of all other officers. By Mr. O'BRIRN—To repeal section 9 of the law of 1870,

as to allow foreign railroads to take by condemnation lands necessary for the terminus of their roads in this State.

By Mr. WRISMANN—TO give the Dry Dock Railroad Company of New York power to construct additional tracks. It substantially gives two cross lown roads—one through Fourteenth street and the other through Christopher and connecting streets.

connecting streets.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE BILL.

WAS considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered
third reading, after an amendment that no property si
be exempt from taxation except that schooling used for

lege purposes.

THE JUVENILE DELIKQUENT BILL.

WAS also ordered to a third reading. It exampts juveniles convicted of petty crimes from the disqualification hereofore imposed upon criminals.

The Assembly bill to confirm the action of the Grand Jury of the Sessions was ordered to a third reading, and was finally passed.

of the Sessions was ordered to a turn resonant and innity passed.

Innity passed.

Mr. Berkliotr infroduced a bill, similar to the one now before the Assembly, allowing a taxpayer to prosecute New York city officials quity of mailessance in office.

At the close of the session Mr. Berkriot introduced the Reform Charier and the bill to create a Board of Supervisors, The Senate theu adjourned.

Assembly,
ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1872. SILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD BRADING.

The following bills were gone through with in Committee and ordered to a third reading. The bill authorizing the Portchester Savings Bank to invest n town bonds.

Mr. Figure moved an amendment to the effect that this bank should not layest beyond ninety per cent of the face of the bond, and progeded to show that there was great danger in allowing such investment without such restriction.

Mr. Forz stated that he had gone over the reports of savings banks and found that some had a striptus while others really had not, as they returned as assets securities put at par which were not at par in fact. He dared not state on the floor of this House the information he had secured from his examination of these reports, and he would now say he was opposed to incorporating more savings banks under the present system, and especially opposed to conferring any additional lovestment powers upon them.

Mr. Fields' amendment was adopted and then the bill was progressed. It was subsequently recommitted to the Committee on Banks.

The following bills were also ordered to a third reading:—

Mr. Fleids' amendment was adopted and then the bill was progressed. It was subsequently recommitted to the Committed progressed in the control of the contro

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

More Chivalry—A Geutleman Retaliates on Being Called a "Liar" By Shooting His Accuser—Disgraceful Scene in a Court CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 23, 1872.

A desperate shooting affray occurred here last evening under the following circumstances:—During the war the lands of John Clarkson, a wealthy Virginian, were sold for taxes, and yesterday he sued to recover the property. During the progress of the trial Clarkson called the defendant, United States Marshal Stack, a Har. Stack struck Clarkson and a general melée ensued, in which seven shots were fired. The room was small and more than a dozen persons were present. Clarkson was shot four times, and one wound, being in the breast, is dan-gerous. All the parties are wealthy and respect-able, and the adair was caused great excitement.

### ERIE ALARMED.

A Bill to Confer on the Attorney General Power to Seize on and Examine Books of Corporations.

Discussion in the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Shearman in Defence of Corporations in General and Erie in Particular.

A meeting of the Legislative Co to examine into and report on the bill which, if passed into law, will, it is supposed, greatly affect the interests of the Eme Rahroad, was held this evening, By the provisions of the bill the Attorney General State. Erie is alarmed, and, through its counsel, Mr. Shearman, appeared before the committee in

tainite confusion and trouble later to the bill which authorizes the Third—As to that provision of the bill which authorizes the authorizes t

Third—As to last provide of the only which authorizes the Attorney General to produce the suspension of any officer of the company upon an order to show cause, returnable forthwith, or for any shorter time than eight days.

THE RAMSEY SUITS.

Counsel reviewed the history of the Ramsey suits

Counsel reviewed the history of the Ramsey suits and asked—

Upon what principle can there be any good reason why a corporation should not have at least eight days before any of its directors about the suspended from exercising their of these? Should they not be beard in opposition to such a demand? And is it reasonable to suppose that they as a proper say to be beard in opposition to such a demand? And is it reasonable to suppose that they as a proper say to one of your as aborder that it is a suppose that they are not supposed to the suppose that they are not supposed to the suppose that they are not supposed to the proper suppose that they are not supposed to the proper suppose that they are not supposed to the suppose that they defended to answer a complaint in less than eight days. The law now provides that no defendant shall be behind to answer a complaint in less than eight days. The law now provides that no defendant of have an execution—for such, in fact, is a suspension—in a shorter time than you would require the defendant over his answer. Again, why this vaciliating legislation? Can have an execution—for such, in fact, is a suspension—in a shorter time than you would require the defendant to serve his answer. Again, why this vaciliating legislation? Can we have nothing at all settled? Are our rights now too well defined? It is accessary to give any more.

It is not one of the complaints of the present day that the Judges have too much discretion, and that they abuse their discretion? Yet here is a bill to give them unlimited power to ruin a

of this where individuals are concerned why should they do it with the confidence of an individual affects only his personal richa, while the seture of the like papers of a corporation prejudices the rights of hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons interested in it. If any such measure as that now under consideration should be adopted the Legislating had better save all further trouble by providing that every corporation in this state shall be subject to the unlimited and uncontrolled orders of the Attorney General, that it shall be subject to the unlimited and uncontrolled orders of the Attorney General, that it shall be necessary to its organization and sufficient for its dissolution. You might as well abolish all the Courts and substitute the Attorney General as the only Court, either of original or appellate jurisdiction, where corporations are concerned. Surely the lessons of the past, if they teach anything, most impressively concerned surely the lessons of the past, if they teach anything, most impressively each that all violations of general principles for the aske of meeting particular emergencies eventually lead to greater evit at han those which they are designed to cure. The greater part of the abuses which have spraing up in the city of New York are confessedly owing to special legislation, which was designed.

part of the abuses which have spring up in the city of Nes York are confessedly owing to special legislation, which wa designed.

TO MERT PARTICULAR CASES where it was thought that the ordinary rules of justice an principles of government would not suffice to protect the public. Nor must it be forgotien that power—and certain; irresponsible power—is asways dangerous and corrupting judges hold their offices for fouriers years, are are liable to impeachment and to severe punishment if they are guily of corruption. An Attorne; General holds his office for only two years. He can seldon those for a re-election. He is piractically irremovable during his term, and if the power is placed in his name, by oppravative practices to extort money, he can use it with out fear of any consequences crospt the censure of public opinion. Every member of this committee must be perfectly well aware that has one of the proposes to place in the second of the second of the National difficulty or publicity, it can be proposed to place in the second of the National difficulty or publicity, it will be proposed to place in the second of the National difficulty or publicity, it will be second of the National difficulty of the National difficulty of the value of which depends entirely upon their privacy, and rather than allow such contracts to come to the knowledge of their rivass in business these corporations to the knowledge of their rivas in business these corporations would prefer to pay large sums of money. This is particularly the case with RAILBOAD AND TRANSPORTATION CONTANES, which depend for a large portion of their business upon special contracts, the terms of which they sedulously keep secret from their competitors. But other corporations might be grievously injured by the general publicity of their transactions. The summary of the second private would lose more than half its customers if it was exercised to the competition of the second private of the contraction of the second provided would be by a column and the prover for whi

#### THE CUSTON HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Another Day's Examination of Custom House Officials.

Senator Morton's General Letter of Recommendation to Mr. Stocking Not Given for any Specific Purpose-Something About Pilfering from Cases-More Complaints of Extertion.

The Custom House Committee met again yester-day morning at the Fith Avenue Hotel. There was but a silm attendance of the outside public, and the ings generally were extremely dull. no new

46 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.
TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION AND RETERMORMENT:—
GENTLEMEN—Assuming that the facts referred to in the orrespondence of which the following are copies, may be of alterest to you at the present time, and not having seen the points therein contained as yet referred to by any one class, I when they are your consideration.

"NEW YORK, March 31, 1871.

"A protest, of which the above is a copy, was this day deposited at the Custom House, in duplicate, at five minutes before two P. M. WHITLOCK."

possied at the Custom House, in duplicate, at five minutes before two F. M.

"New York, 21st March, 1971.
"Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. O.;—
"Sim.—On the 1st instant 11,409 mais sugar were imported into this port in the ship Ratiter, from Maulila, by Mr. W. Whillook, Jr. In due time they were entered at the Custom House for warchouse, and permission was granted by the Collector to have them isnded and stored at No. 286 South street, in this city. Before that could be alone, however, a favorable turn in the market enabled the sale of the sugar at a satisfactory price, and on the 20th instant, being authorized by the importer, I applied at the Custom House for permission to pay the duty and whidraw the sugar from bond, and deliver the same direct from the ship. Before that was granted, however, it was obliged to pay, in addition to the duty, a sum of \$50.50, exacted by the Collector gas half storage on goods which had nove been landed from the vessel. Believing the exaction to be filegal, as it clearly is unjust, I have protested against it, and take this menns of bringing it to your notice, in the hope that you will give directions to have the amount retunded to me. I am, &c.

"P. S.—On other side will be found copy of protest."

"Sin.—I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your appeal (No. 34), dated March 2, 1871, from the duction of the Other Collector (No. 1871, from the duction of the Other Collector, who has been advised accordingly, and to whom you are found in the Assistant Secretary of the Secretary of the said Collector, who has been advised accordingly, and to whom you are forest for particulars. I am, &c.,

"D. B. Whittook, Land. the third for the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

"D. B. Whittook, Land. the third for the forest for particulars."

Q. Have you very a process of the grainty was to a man named wood; I be tove it is a common practice; the grainty was given to prevent the goods being sent to the delivery order store; this saves time, expense, and avoids annoyance; the suggestion of the grainty did not come from the inspector; he merely consented to the arrangement; in the case of a ship called the Spain I saved our firm \$75 by a gratnity of \$10; in the case of another vessel the goods were

No, sir; I thought it was to some extent a recompense for our goods occupying the dock; the money was kept by the inspector.

Q. Did you pay the money yourself? A. No, sir; I only agreed that the firm should pay it.

Daniel A. Tompkins sworn—I am Deputy Collector having enarge of the public stores; have been in that position over two years. The witness then proceeded to give a tediously minute account of the workings of the public store business. He confessed that complaints of abstraction were frequent; the total amount paid for cartage in 1871 for goods from every point was \$78,213 on 222,000 packages; on one occasion as much as \$25 had been paid for the cartage of a single article, an enormous carriage; the tecket made out when goods are feelved contained the mark and number of the case and the name of the ship and the inspector, but not the size and contents; if in had order the goods are so marked with a stencil plate; the rent of the public stores was \$96,000; they did not call the carman to account when he brought goods in bad order.

O. De you know of anything that you would call

public stores was \$99,000; they did not call the carman to account when he brought goods in bad order.

Q. Do you know of anything that you would call a monstrous abuse in connection with your department? A. No, sir.

H. B. Law, sworn—Am a Custom House store-keeper, and am familiar with carting business; a cierk never received goods in bad order from a carman without telling him that the goods are in bad order; am on duty from eight A. M. till sunset and often later.

W. F. Stocking recalled—The letter of recommendation from senator Morton is as follows:—

Mr. Wilbur F. Stocking is an acquaintance and friend of mine whom I have known for several years. I take pleasured in asying that he is a young gentleman of great sheepy and superior business habits, and in every respect worthy of trust and confidence.

FIND ORREMANT.

I respectfully concur in all that Governor Morton has said. I have known Mr. Stocking for several years and most cheertuly recommend him to favorable consideration. Very respectfully,

J. HARRIS.

This letter was given to me by Senator Morton for another purpose. put I thought myself distilled in

cheerfully recommend him to rayorable consideration. Very respectfully,

This letter was given to me by Senator Morton for another purpose, but I thought myself Justified in using it as a gener at recommendation.

J. R. Van Vechten sworn—Am examiner in the Appraiser's office; the charges of piliering against the Custom Hense are altogether too general; in several cases I nave discovered cases of 2004s to be short; in such cases, as soon as one case is found short I send for the consignee and open the rest in his presence; I think that the goods in such cases are either abstracted in the packing room or somewhere on the other side; in one instance the hoop was to all appearance perfect, and there were no new neils in it; it would have been impossible, in that case, for the theft to have been committed on board the ship or in the general order store; I think, however, goods are sometimes abstracted both in the public and general order store; a case short never passes through our Appraiser's office without being reported short; I have known the merchant to complain of goods being short, though I had not reported it so; my conclusion in that case is that one dress was stolen after examination; the case was repacked after I had examined it; I was not looking on when he did it, because that would be a physical impossibility, considering that I open sixty or seventy four men under me whose business is to open and repack the cases that I individually examine; I paid myself for the dress stolen; while I have been in my present position, two years and a haif, there have been four cases of this kind; three of them have occurred during the past year; in one case a box of kid leather gloves was stolen; in another case it was proved that the Camden and Amooy people had stolen two pieces-of goods out of a case passed by me; in another case it am certain that it adozen gloves were taken by the express people; the cord and seal is no protection of a case passed by me; in another case it am certain that half adozen gloves were t

Evening Session.

The committee met again at half-past seve o,clock. A number of communications were re-ceived and read, including letters from two firms complaining of losses or goods while in the general

trict, was examined relative to reclamations made on account of losses. He said:—Have been a cart-man for several years; have had to indemnify own-ers of goods i carried on account of lesses

count of those losses; irst because connected with the Custom House in 1869; was removed from the Oustom House on the 18th of last April; was removed on account of my indebtedness to parties to the amount of \$1,700; this indebtedness materially interfered with my business; my property was at one ame attached for deot; this was the reason of my discharge; there was one bill presented against me for damages id did not pay; charged \$2 per load from the dock to the general order store; could not accertain what other cartmen charges, but think charges did not vary much; the charges were fixed by Leet and Stecking; gave a bond to the government for the safety of the goods while under my charge; have received as low as filteen cents a package for carriage at the general order stores.

Bernard Heis appeared at his own request in reference to a complaint against the Internal Revenue Bureau, running back as far as 1387;—Late appeared at the custom House of mon was were discharged from the Internal Revenue Bureau, running back as far as 1387;—Late appearances to complain of, and think they have a bearing on the present investigation; Mr. H. G. Leasn, United States Weigher at the New York Custom House, was formerly an assistant assessor, and while in the first position was negligent of his duties; in his reports goods have appeared much less than they were going into this charge; whiskey has been taken out to be as I have stated; he did not exercise a such clent control over the distilleries in his district which were used for storing governmen property, and, in consequence, large quantities of liquor were spirited away; this was in 1867; Leash was appointed in 1871 to his present position; I made a report of those frauds to the Deputy Commissioner of internal revenue of the conduct of the man in his former property, and, in consequence, large quantities of hiquor were spirited away; this was in 1867; Leash was appointed in 1872 to his present position; I made a report of those frauds to the Deputy Commissioner of internal

was removed on account of being charged with falsehood the first time; was legislated out the second time; I resigned the third time—daughter; there was very little attention given to my numerous complaints.

Senator Pgarr—Were you ever indicted yourself?

A. I am free to say I was, sir. (Laughter.)

Q. What were you indicted for? A. For finding out too many reaccilities and making too many complaints—(Laughter); I made a complaint once and sent it in, and the District Attorice rushed in more like a maniac than an attorney—(Laughter)—and said there were no grounds for it.

Senator Bayand—What were you indicted for? A. I was indicted on the complaint of men whose history I have traced; I found them to have been all guilty of arson, forgery and murger. (Laughter).

Senator Phart—But what were you indicted for? A. I was indicted because I brought a charge against the biggest scoundred that ever walked the streets of New York—(roar of laughter); the specific charge was that I falsely personated a revenue officer; I was more fortunate than my brother officers in preserving my blocky; I hold a letter from Mr. Messmore, who discharged me; the letter is one of introduction to another gentleman, strongly recommonating me; saw Mr. Murply once in his office relative to the charges made against me; I was sounced be preserved a position would be given me, as I was recommended by the charman of the kiepablican committee. My commission was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but my appointment was cancelled before I performed any duties.

Mr. Casserly—I have examined the papers of the witness and and they completely exonerate him from the charges made against in.

H. G. Leash, an assistant weigher in the Custom House, extilider was a pointed to a position of the internal Revenue in 1888; with reference to the charges made against me by the last witness i completely dear them; I only had charge of the distiller in which in which ine white proposition in the internal revenue and the manifer in the employ of the general ord

#### VIRGINIA.

Logal squabble Over the Funding Bitt-The Coupons Offered for Taxes, as Provided by the Bill, but Are Requester-The Question

RICHMOND, Jan. 23, 1872.

The Senate not yet having passed the resolution suspending the operation of the Funding bill over the Governor's veto, that law is still in force, and RICHMOND, Jan. 23, 1872. the funding of the State debt under its provisions continues as before.

To-day Moses P. Handy tendered John W. Wright,

To-day Moses P. Handy tendered John W. Wright, Sheriff of this city, coupons of the State bonds issued under the provisions of the Funding bill in payment of taxes, which were refused by the Sheriff. Mr. Handy sued out a mandamus, which has been served, requiring Mr. Wright to appear before the Court and answer why he should not be compelled to receive the coupons as provided by law. The decision of this case will test the constitutionality of the Funding act, and will be looked for with considerable interest. The case will be heard on Thursday.

This is one of the main objections of the opposition to the Funding law, besides various others, not the least of which is that the State is unable to pay the dept; and the joint Committee of Thirty-two, now in session, will probably report a bill to compromise it on a basis that will be anything out satisfactory to the creditors.

#### THE NASSAU STREET BUTCHERY.

Glass Still Living-Touching Story of the Moeting Between Husbaud and Wife—A Hated Headdress. John Glass, who was so brutally assaulted by

John Costello at McElroy's eating house, in Nassau street, is still living. His condition, however, has become very much worse. All day yesterday he complained very much of the violent pain of his right arm, the radial artery of which is severed. His relatives were in attendance on him all day, but he was scarcely able to speak to them. As His relatives were in attendance on him all day, but he was scarcely able to speak to them. As night approached he became still worse and got into a half supor. It is feared that meninging will set in, which will probacly prove fatal.

A very affecting incident occurred when his wife visited him at the bospital yesterday for the first time since he received his injuries. Mrs. Glass resided at Binghamton, and as the several rumors in the city on Monday morning was that he was dead, her mother, who resides in this city, relegraphed to her to come on to New York immediately, that her husband was dead. The poor woman at once procured mourning clothes and arrived here yesterday afternoon. She hurried to the nospital dressed in her widow's weeds; but as she was about to ascend the stairs she met a friend of her husband, who informed her that he was still living and had a chance of recovery. The poor creature sank fainting to the ground and was removed to the wating room of the hospital. When she recovered herself and found where she was her first impulse was to toar her widow's bonnet from her head and throw it from her. When she was taken to her husband's bedside the meeting was most affecting. She clung to him until Warden Brown gently removes her. When she went into the room where her husband lay afterwards during the day she had carefully removed all traces of the mourning clothes.

Partial Destruction of a Fancy Goods Store

Loss \$18,000.

The fancy goods and jewelry store of Mrs. Margaret Sutton, situated at 119 Broadway.. Williamsparet Suton, studied at 119 Broadway. Williamsburg, took fire at about two o'clock yesterday morning and stock to the estimated value of \$18,000 was destroyed. The building was damaged to the amount of \$200. The stock destroyed was insured for \$1,000 in the Williamsburg City Company, and the building was insured for \$10,000 in the Kings tounty Company. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

## THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

The Longest Transatlantic Steam Voyage on Record.

The Steamer Britannia Thirty-two Days from Glasgow to New York-Terrific Storms-Short of Previsions and Coal-Perilous Position of the Ship and Passengers.

The steamer Britannia, of the Anchor line, arm generally conceded by nautical men that the Britan-nia's trip as a steamer is the longest on record from port to port. For many days anxious friends and relatives of her passengers had sought the company's office to ascertain tidings of the vessel. Day after day they applied, and at one time it was

CITY OF BOSTON.

Friday's telegram from Halifax announcing her appearance at that port dispelled all fears, and her sale arrival has caused great rejoiong. The Atlantic this season has been unusually turbulent. Old say that they never experienced rougher w than they encountered during the post months. Steamers of every line traven so great as the Britannia. From onicer, Mr. Craig, our reporter is 23d of December, after receiving a heavy cargo some ninety passengers, Glasgow was left betal At the time of her departure the wind was blow what seamen term "stiffy" from the land. "I weather continued favorable until Christmas. the evening of that day a heavy gale sprung up. and at midnight increased to a hurricane, the ship laboring heavily and receiving immense volumes of water. During ORRISTMAN NIGHT

two of the lifeboats were stovedn, and James Simms, a seaman, was badly injured by being orushed against the taffrall by a mountain wave, On the 20th the storm increased, interspersed with anew and sleet. Such was the state of the rigging that the sailors were unable to furl the sails, and the re sult was that they were torn into shreds by

the sailors were unable to furi the sails, and the result was that they were torn into shreds by the force of the wind and tempost. The log indicates that but fifty miles was run during the preceding twenty hours. On Wednesday, the 27th,

Struck the vessel at noon. Captain McClelhan at the time was standing on the bridge giving orders to the crew. The wave completely submerged him, and but for his great presence of mind in chinging to the rails he would have been washed overboard. His escape from drowning was miraculous. Twe seamen were also engulied by the wave and escaped death by clinging to the ratifines near the mizzenmast. The 20th and 30th iound the Britannia struggling with the gales, with engines at half speed, the water at times plunging down the companion way and submerging the cabin foor. The passengers during this time exhibited the wildest terror. Both steerage and cabin voyagers commingled together, ignoring their posilions, and vainly strove to keep on deck. Captain McClellan and Officer Craig vainly endeavored to pacify them. They imagined the snip was going down, and resisted all efforts to keep them below until the storm lulled. On

NEW YEAR'S DAY

the barometer fell, and at noon another terrific storm commenced. The hatches were battened down, and none but the captain, crew and First Officer Craig were allowed on deck. At two Ociook soveral sailors were sent to the jibboom to secure the anohor and fix the sails. The captain and Mr. Craig at the time were standing on the bridge, denothed to the skin. Sudenty, and before they had an opportunity to escape, if, a tremendous wave engulphed the ship, Captain McLellan and the first officer were soverely injured and the sailors were swept along the deck as far first officer are still suffering from their injuries. The weather continued bolsterous for thirteen days after this occurrence, the ship at times receiving inumense

in the cabins, rendering the passengers miserable in the extreme. On the 15th the coal began to give out, while the storm was still raging, and, to heighten the calamity, the provisions grew scares. The result was that stringoncy in giving out water was necessary and the speed of the vessel was checked. Another trouble that stared the officers in the face was the difficulty of gaining an observation, as they had not seen the sun for days and consequently they did not know whiches they were drifting. Happily on the 16th the storm linied, and 0id Soi appeared, an at at six o'clock P. M. the port of Halitax was reached. Here the reflectualling and coaling of the Britannia was accomplished, and after five days of rough weather she arrived at his port, as stated. QUANTITIES OF WATER

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The Resignation of Ex-Governor Vance of United States Senator Elect-His Reas and His Letter to the General Assembly-Governor Caldwell Does Not Object to Co

RALEIGH, Jan. 23, 1872.

Governor Vance's resignation as United States
Sengtor elect, already tendered to the Legislature,

Was accompanied by the following letter:—
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1872.
TO THE HONOBARLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina;—
I have the honor to return herewith the certificate of election to the Senate of the Unite! States and to resign fute your bands the position which you did me the great none to confer upon me one year ago. I beg to tender my sineers thanks to each one of you, as the representatives of the people to whom I owe so much, for your distinguished preference, and to assure you that I regret my imability to secure the position chedy because it deprives me of the opportunity of proving, by faithful serving of my native State, the careest desire I feel to deserve this great confisence. With genuine and individual assurances of respect and regard I am, gentlemen, very sincerely your obliged fellow citizen.

ZEBULON B. VANOS.

Copies of the resignation and letter were sent to the Governor, and though no action was taken by either brauch of the Legislature the resignation seems to be tacilly agreed upon, as Tuesday of next week has been fixed as the day upon which to elect his successor. There has been a good deal of doubt as to whether Governor Caldwell would commission as Senator elected by a conservative Legislature at any other time than upon the particular day specified in the act of Congress. These doubt have, now-ever, been dispelled by the announcement coming direct from Governor Caldwell himself to the effect that he has no authority to appoint a successor while the Legislature is in session, and he will therefore commission whatover senator may be elected next Tuesday.

It is understood here that General Matthew Ransom, a thorough democrat, will be the successful commission for the vacable Senatorship.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, and business was generally suspended here, as a mark of respect to the decensed Governor Bragg, who was universally beloved and esteemed in the State.

#### A COLORED LEGISLATOR SHOT.

Member of the Legislature Attempting to Cowhide d Correspondent-Byas Gave Leather and Received Lead in Return-COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan 23, 1872.

A personal rencontre occurred in this city, near
the State House, shortly before noon, arising out
of the troubled state of South Carolina politics and

misgovernment.

The affray originated between Mr. Byas, a col-

The affray originated between Mr. Byas, a colored member of the State Legislature, and Tomlinson, the correspondent in this city of the Charleston News.

Byas, it appears, was incensed at some strictures lately made in the News by the correspondent, and meeting him this morning at the State House some altercation followed, and Byas attempted to cownide Tomlinson. Tomlinson atmost inomediately retreated a step or two, and drawing a revolver aimed and fired at Byas. The latter threw up also hands and staggered, then felt.

Some persons who witnessed the shooting at once took charge of the wounded legislator, and physicians who were summoned give it as their opinion that the wound will prove latal. Some say that his recovery is impossible.

Tomlinson surrendered nimself to the Sheriff of this city, and now is in closs custody. Benjamin W. Tomlinson, the shooting correspondent, was, I believe, formerly on the editorial staff of the New York World. Considerable excitement prevails among the colored population in reference to the shooting.

#### DE LA SALLE ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary of the De La Salie Catholic Asso-ciation was held at Steinway Hali last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, and the well chosen programme was carried out with a spirit that gave general satisfaction. After a spirit that gave general satisfaction. After music from the orchestra of the association, the President, Mr. Edward C. Hughes, made a short address, stating the aims of the association and the need that was left of a grand Catholic Young Men's Association, such as has been organized by the Protestants. Then iollowed songs, casays, an original poem, an oration on "communion," music and recitations. The violin solo. "seventh Air," by Mr. De Slattery, was especially fine.